

THE CITIZEN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

The Citizen is Growing Rapidly. Let Your Business Keep Pace With It By Advertising.

Vol. X Five cents a copy. BERE A, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, APRIL 22, 1909. One Dollar a year. No. 43

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Turkey Has Second Revolt, and Then Some Thousands Killed in Massacres—Price of Wheat Goes Way Up—Rich Men Lynched by Mob.

ANOTHER KIDNAPPING:—Jas. S. Cabanne, the youngest son of a famous St. Louis family was kidnapped last week from the home of his grand mother in that city. No clue has been found as to where he was taken. Under the Missouri law kidnapping is punishable by death.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE:—The twelfth annual conference for education in the South was held in Atlanta, Ga., last week.

FOUR MEN LYNCHED:—A mob of a hundred citizens of Ada, Okla., gathered Monday and quietly lynched four prisoners taken from the county jail. Three of the victims were prominent and wealthy cattle men. All are said to have had bad records as man killers. The four were in jail charged with conspiracy to murder a U. S. Marshall, and one of them had turned state's evidence implicating the other three.

GRAFT IN JAPAN:—It is always enjoyable to point the finger of scorn and we therefore take pleasure in turning for the moment from contemplation of political graft, corruption and scandal in San Francisco, and Pittsburg, and from Tariff deals and local primaries to distant Japan where the natives are enjoying all the benefits of civilization. Among the chiefest of these is getting a good price for your honor and treachery to those who have trusted you. Nine members of the Japanese Congress have been arrested, on charges which are said to implicate them in bribery on behalf of the Japan Sugar Co. The fact that these men have got caught shows that Japan is still a little behind the times, but the fact that they did it shows how rapidly she is approaching our standard of public morality.

REVOLT IN TURKEY:—The revolt in Turkey, mentioned last week is much worse, and it is at least possible the government will be overthrown and the Sultan killed. It will be remembered that about six months ago there was a reform in Turkey, and a constitution was given and a Congress assembled. Power passed away from the "Liberals" or Sultan party, into the hands of the "Young Turks" or reform party. But the Young Turks had no experience, and made some mistakes, and the Liberals lay low and waited. Finally they got their chance, and joining with some reformers who wanted to go a little slower than the Young Turks, overthrew the Committee which was running things for the latter party. The Young Turks were driven out of the capital, and it looked as if the Liberals would hold the power. But the Young Turks are raising the country, troops are marching on Constantinople, and it looks as if there was a real civil war coming on. In the general excitement, or perhaps in order to make the European powers interfere and save the Sultan, massacres of Christians have been begun in Armenia. Thousands have been killed and among the dead are at least two American missionaries. Warships have been sent to land sailors and protect foreigners.

STEALING BREAD:—An individual named James A. Patten has during the last week, succeeded in putting his hand into the pockets of all of us who use wheat or wheat products, and in taking from each a small amount of money. The total amount so taken has enriched him over \$5,000,000. His friends, who were permitted to help, have also benefited a good deal. The method by which Mr. Patten worked this pleasant little game, which will result in every poor child in this country going a little bit hungrier, and in those of us who have enough to eat going without something we might have had, is what is known as a corner. It is customary for speculators to gamble on the price of wheat, and when the deal is closed simply pay over the difference in money without handling any grain. For instance, one man promises to sell another a thousand bushels of wheat in May at a certain price. When the time comes, if the wheat is selling on the market below that price, then the buyer loses money, as he could have bought cheaper from some one else than from the man he bargained with. If, however, wheat is selling for more than the price agreed on, the seller loses, for he could have got more from some one else. But neither ever turns over the wheat—they simply figure out how much the deal

(Continued on Fourth Page)

GIVES \$25,000

Dr. D. K. Pearsons Makes Provision for Fine New Dormitory for College Men—It Will be Brick, and Have Rooms for at Least 120 Boys.

Great enthusiasm was caused in the College Chapel Monday morning when Pres. Frost announced that a letter had been received from Dr. D. K. Pearsons, at Pasadena, Cal., saying that he would give \$25,000 to Berea College for the erection of a new dormitory for boys. Dr. Pearsons who is spending the winter in California for his health recently celebrated his 89th birthday, and on that occasion received a congratulatory telegram from the Berea faculty and students, in grateful remembrance of his previous gifts.

The new dormitory will be built to the west of Howard Hall and will be a fine structure in every respect. The college brickyard will supply the bricks, and in fact, has almost enough already on hand. Some have even been hauled to the site. The erection of the building will begin as soon as the plans can be finished and will be pushed to the utmost. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy by the time the Fall term opens in September. So far as possible all the work will be done by student boys, and the job will give many of them work for the summer.

The building will be of brick, in a plain but pleasing style. It will be three or four stories high, and will contain fifty or sixty rooms for students, besides a suite for a teacher and family. It is expected that the building will furnish accommodations for at least 120 young men.

Dr. Pearsons has been the largest single giver to Berea College, and the present donation increases considerably the schools' obligations to him. He has given over \$4,000,000 to educational institutions and Berea stands third or fourth on the list of over thirty which have benefited by his generosity.

FINE TEMPERANCE SPEECH

One of the best temperance addresses ever delivered here was given by the Rev. M. J. Fanning in the Chapel Monday night. As a result of his address 226 persons signed the pledge. On his last visit three years ago, Mr. Fanning secured 266 pledges, making a total in this town of 492 pledges due to his work. The large audience which gathered showed how pleasantly Berea remembered the speaker and it may be safely predicted that if he comes again the crowd will even be larger.

After the band had played a number of selections, Prof. Ellis, with a few well chosen remarks introduced Mr. Fanning. The latter is a man of strong personality. He was greeted with a great burst of applause, and quickly put himself in touch with the audience by his ready wit and earnestness in going straight to the subject of his address.

He said that intemperance is the greatest foe of the church of Christ because it robs the church of means and members. The last report of the Commission of Internal Revenue shows that the people of the United States have paid \$2,245,000,000 to the saloon in a single year. Since the government commission reports only on the liquor that is taxed, the figures are necessarily lower than they would be if they could count illicit whiskey. Mr. Fanning from his own investigations makes the figure \$2,570,000,000. While no claim is made that all this money would go to the church it is self evident that a great deal of it would because the saloon robs the church of its members. Statistics show that in England alone the church loses 30,000 members annually on account of whiskey. If these men stayed in the church some of the money they now pay to the saloon they would have put in the church.

Intemperance is a foe to the home, Mr. Fanning continued. It has no guide but its greed and seeks to seize every victim which comes into its power. The moral desolation caused by whiskey is ruining our homes.

It is a foe to our country. The virtue and intelligence of the people constitute the cornerstone of the republic. Any thing which lets down virtue and lessens intelligence undermines the republic. Whiskey stands in the way of all civic and political reform.

Mr. Fanning said he was pleased at the stand the temperance people of Kentucky are taking, in pushing prohibition thru constitutional amendment and not thru statutory legislation. He said that many states that have been trying county option have quit that because they believe state prohibition

THE BEATEN REFORMER.

During the last few years there has been going on a fight for the reform of the well-entrenched political abuses and corruption which honeycomb our civic life. In city, state and national politics alike we rather suddenly waked some years ago to find that many of our office holders were among our least desirable citizens, and that there were men in the highest positions of trust who are utterly unworthy of any trust whatever. Everywhere small groups of reformers went to work.

After several years, we are hardly able to see that they have ever won a victory at the polls. The professional politicians are still entrenched; in one New Jersey city the fifth successive defeat has been recorded; in New York there have been but two victories in years; and the cry is beginning to go up that it is not worth while, that the people prefer corruption, and that reform is beaten.

It is easy to understand how a man who has worked more or less sincerely for reform and the good of the people, will feel when he has been beaten by the combined forces of corruption and ignorance. It is not pleasant to be beaten, and, with our theory that the majority is right, it is still harder to have our principles repudiated by the people. One is likely to feel that the people are against reform, and that there is nothing worth while to keep one at such a thankless task.

And yet, the reformers are almost always beaten, the reforms almost always win. In the New Jersey town mentioned every one of the reforms advocated ten years ago has been adopted by the practical politicians themselves. What greater victory could there be than to have even the worst—and victorious—enemies, confess the justice of the demands made? In New York the constant fight, never winning, has still forced the corrupt forces further and further under cover, till now the city is really well governed, tho there is not a reformer in office. The politicians have been forced to adopt the reforms—they know that the people, educated by the reformers, will demand what is right, and the beaten reformers see their victorious foes doing the very things they have fought for.

It is always so with an honest, brave, fight for the right. The right wins in the end, tho many and many a man who has fought for the right has been beaten. No right thing has ever failed, nor will it ever fail. Tho beaten again and again it will in the end have the victory, and the men who fight it will in the end go down to lasting defeat. Every great principle which we enjoy today has been fought for for years by men who saw nothing of its success—by men who gave their lives and happiness in the fight—by men who were willing to be defeated for the sake of the right they loved.

And even while the fight is going on there are always signs of victory. A clean, honest fight educates the voters. They may not believe what the reformer says, and they may bury him by their ballots, but they have heard the truth, and by and by, when the dangers he has warned against begin to appear, they will remember and turn against their betrayers. And the victors in a fight of that kind, they are forced to be better officials. They know that the people are wiser, and they know that if the reformers' prophecies come true the voters will turn, at the next election. And if a vigilant reformer is always ready to watch for their crimes, and publish them abroad, the bravest of them will be careful about doing things which cannot stand the light. Tho the final victory for the right may be years away, still no good fight goes even for a time unrewarded—there is complete victory in the distance and a real reward at hand.

Of course there are many men who say that this reward is not worth working for. They will tell you that a distinct victory, when they may be dead, does not strike them as much of a comfort, and that they cannot see the good of working for reforms which some one else will be allowed to carry out. They insist that they must share the proceeds, or they will not work.

It is on this point that the real test of the sincerity of a reformer comes. Many a man has started out on the right side, because he thought he could make the most out of that side. It was not the right he loved, but himself. And when he has been beaten, he takes little comfort from the fact that the thing he was fighting for is winning. And the next time you are likely to find him at the place where the immediate profits are largest.

But the real man is willing to forget himself and, setting aside his own interests, fight to the death for the right, as God has given him to see it. Such a man cares nothing whether he fail or win—his whole soul is centered on the fight he is making, like a soldier in battle, and tho he fall he will drop contented, knowing that his side will win in the end.

Such men are the real leaders of our race, of our civilization. The more truly they lead, the less likely are they to win popular applause—the farther they are in advance, the fewer will appreciate them. But, their principles and their fight will be recognized long after their opponents have been forgotten, or stuck up as scarecrows in the field of history, and their work will become part of the fabric of our civilization—the heritage of the race.

Surely, for any man that has in him a single spark of real manhood there can be no moment's doubt which side of the fight he will take! Surely such a man, tho beaten, will not despair, nor seek comfort. For he knows that in the end complete victory shall be with him, and that even now the fruits of the victory are beginning to be reaped. But the man who has stolen victory, the corruptionist and thief, he may well tremble and despair, because for him the future surely holds defeat—here and hereafter.

is so much better. Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina have changed recently and Florida, Arkansas, Missouri and Utah are fighting for it. One reason, he said, for preferring state prohibition to county option is that the liquor men prefer county option.

We should have state prohibition by amendment to the constitution rather than by statutory legislation, Mr. Fanning argues because a constitutional amendment could not be changed without the direct vote of the people. Statutes can be repealed. Voting for a prohibition amendment, too, would harmonize the temperance voters of the state as nothing else will.

Mr. Fanning answered the argument that the money from internal revenue was needed for the educational system by comparing Kansas, a prohibition state with Kentucky. Kentucky has 707,827 larger population than Kansas, and 240,000 more children of school age. The average in Kansas shows that 55 per cent of the children go to school 145.5 days of the year, while only 43 per cent in Kentucky go 90 days. In Kansas there are 12,036 teachers for the common schools with \$3,855,000 salaries. Kentucky has 10,449 teachers with \$2,219,000 salaries. There are 73 high

schools in Kentucky with 6,675 students, and 291 high schools in Kansas with 20,249 students. Kansas has 57 Normal schools with 1,502 students against Kentucky's two schools with 127 students. Kentucky has 10 universities and colleges with 3382 students and 358 professors while Kansas has 20 colleges with 6,773 students and 662 professors.

The revenue is not needed for the government. The money is paid out by us, the people, and the revenue is for us the people. But the saloon keeper's average annual receipts are \$8,000 while he pays \$350 license. That prohibition does prohibit in Maine was shown in quotations from Bishop Bowman, James G. Blaine and the Hon. Neil Dow.

There are two ways to bring prohibition in the United States Mr. Fanning said in closing, to take the saloon from men, and to take men from the saloon. One of the most effective ways to keep men from the saloons is to get them to sign pledges.

While the band played pledges were passed and 226 people signed.

Which is Worse?

Women say lots of things they don't think and men think lots of things they wouldn't dare say.

IN WASHINGTON

No Danger of Long Wheat Famine, Sec'y Wilson Says—Big Things May Happen in Capitol Soon—Tariff Commission Likely—Our Weekly Letter.

Washington, D. C.

April 19, 1909.

The United States Agriculture Department hotly denies that there is any danger of continued high prices for wheat. Secretary Wilson believes that the wheat-growing possibilities of the country have hardly been touched as yet. He points out that in New England where the land is extremely poor the average yield of wheat per acre is much higher than in the West where the soil is rich. There have been very wasteful methods of wheat raising. The Department of Agriculture has for many years estimated the amount of wheat which would be grown each year, and have never missed it more than from five to ten per cent. Their estimate this year is that the production is about the same as last year. If that is the case the so-called "wheat corner" of James A. Patten will soon collapse, and the price of wheat will go down to the neighborhood of a dollar. The higher the price of wheat the more people will use corn instead of wheat and the higher will be the price paid for corn. This looks good for the southern farmer.

There have been rumors that the Government would bring suit against Patten under the anti-trust law, but Attorney General Wickersham does not think that the law would justify such a suit.

SOMETHING DOING.

A number of big things seem about to happen.

This week has made it seem probable that an income tax law will be passed in connection with the tariff bill, which no one could have foreseen a week ago. On Thursday Senator Bailey of Texas introduced an amendment providing for a tax of three per cent on all incomes over \$4000 a year. He made a great speech, too. Bailey's character may not be what it should, but his head is one of the best the Democrats can boast. It appears that the Democrats are solidly in favor of the tax, and that there are enough Republicans who will vote for it so that it can be passed even against the will of the Senate leaders. Under these circumstances the leaders are expected to do the wise act of introducing an income tax amendment of their own, giving the glory for the measure to the party which it belongs, the Republican.

This week has made it seem probable, too, that America will have a tariff commission, like Germany, Japan and other progressive countries. While it is true that Congress ought to do the deciding of all important questions in regard to the tariff, still Congress ought to be spared the work of collecting the material on which those decisions are based. Of course the danger is that the clerks of the Commission will be bribed to make the figures show that manufacturers need protection when they really do not. But there are a sufficient number of honest men working in the Government departments today who have like opportunities to betray facts or distort figures and are not doing it so that an honest tariff commission is an unquestioned possibility. Senator Aldrich and Mr. Taft both seem to be turning toward the tariff commission plan. Senator Cummins of Iowa, who by the way is making a rather favorable impression now by his energetic yet well-judged activities, introduced a bill for such a commission this week, as did also Senator Beveridge.

MORE MONEY NEEDED.

One reason for the favorable reception which is given to the income tax is the fact that the Aldrich Bill will not yield money enough to keep the country going without going into debt by issuing bonds. There has been appointed a committee of the Senate on cutting down expenses in all the Government's work, under Senator Hemenway, but this committee is not very hopeful of saving a great deal in the way. The income tax would bring in something like sixty million dollars a year.

The legislators are going at the tariff rather slowly. This is a good thing. A poorly made tariff, which would throw the country into a spasm next election and necessitate the doing of the work all over again, would be a great misfortune.

President Taft sent the second message to Congress on Thursday. It was very short, and simply recommended that the Philippines be allowed free

(Continued on fourth page)

IN OUR OWN STATE

Beach Hargis' Trial Begins Without Postponement—Col. C. J. Bronston, Leading Democrat, Dead—Railroad Planned for the Mountains, it is Said.

HARGIS TRIAL:—The second trial of Beech Hargis for the murder of his father was called in Irvine Monday. Thirteen lawyers are on hand to defend the accused boy, and the trial promises to be as hard fought as the other. A motion for postponement has been refused.

BRADLEY NOT COMING:—It is now stated that Sen. Bradley will stay in Washington and attend to his duties, instead of coming to Irvine to defend Beech Hargis.

MAY MUSICAL FESTIVAL:—A Music Festival will be held at Louisville May 6, 7 and 8. The New York Symphony Orchestra, perhaps the finest musical organization in the country, under the leadership of Walter Damrosch will have charge of the programs.

COL BRONSTON DEAD:—Col. C. J. Bronston, a prominent attorney and Democratic politician of Lexington, died there last week.

RAILROAD IN OWSLEY AND CLAY:—Surveyors are at work in Owsley Co., surveying a route for a new railroad which is to connect with the L. & A. at Beattyville, in Lee Co. The proposed new road will penetrate the richest coal and timber sections of Lee, Owsley, Clay and Knox counties and its objective point is understood to be Knoxville, Tenn. Owing to this new railroad there is much activity in deals for mineral and timber lands thru this part of the mountains.

PLANTING TOBACCO:—When there has been a high price for a certain crop one year, there is a big rush of farmers to plant that crop the next year, and the market will be so glutted that the price will go way down and they will all lose. Only once in a while some thing like the failure of the crop somewhere else saves them. This is what is happening to tobacco in Kentucky. Last year after a terrible fight the tobacco was sold out at a fancy price. This year every man that can is going to plant tobacco. At the same time Connecticut and other states, which enlarged their tobacco fields last year to make up for the shortage caused by the Kentucky troubles, are planting heavily, and it now looks as if the year's tobacco crop would be the largest ever raised. This will probably mean that the price will be the lowest on record, for the trusts cannot be forced into paying a high price when there is plenty that it can get cheap. Watch for fireworks in the tobacco market in the fall, but if you want to enjoy them don't plant any tobacco yourself.

COL. GEO. BAINE

The last lecture of the regular lyceum lecture course in Berea will be given next Tuesday night, April 27, by Kentucky's well known orator, Colonel Baine. Let everybody come to hear and honor the speaker.

The Lyceum committee appreciate the generous patronage of the public this year. An expensive course has been presented at prices, for season tickets lower than ever before. A very strong and attractive course is being planned for the coming year. Admission Tuesday night only 30 cents.

Writing for Publication.

The reason why so many writers fail is because they try to write when they have nothing to say. Or, if they really have ideas, they are unable to express themselves clearly. The amateur must keep to the short sentence. It is much safer. Do not fancy that one can merely sit down and write. An article must be planned as the architect designs the dwelling, every detail being carefully thought out and considered.

One of the Few.

There is a man in our town, and he is wondrous wise; when he writeth to the editor he dotheth all his i's. And when the i's are dotted, to prove that he's the cheese, he punctuates each paragraph and crosseth all his t's. Upon one side alone he writes, and never rolls the leaves; so from the storn blue pencil man a smile he oft receives. And when a question he doth ask (he's truly a wise guy), a two-cent stamp he never fails to inclose for the reply.

Beneficent Bacon.

It is a well known fact that bacon cut thin, well cooked, brown, crisp and dry, can be taken regularly and for a long time by those who find all other fats intolerable. This makes it a valuable article for delicate children and others who are weak and fastidious.—Harper's Bazar.